Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9349. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1781.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Laſt night but one.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR DIGGES having mentioned to Mr Wilkinſon, that he intended giving an evening's entertainment at a London Theatre, under the title of HUMOURS and PASSIONS, or the SCHOOL of SHAKESPEARE, Mr Wilkinſon thought ſuch a plan might be agreeable to the Edinburgh audience, and give great ſcope to performers, in trying their different abilities; but, on reflection, he judged it an injury to the ſtage to take, piece-meal, eſtabliſhed ſtock plays for the purpoſe, ſuch as, The Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, Henry VIII. Othello, &c. &c. but is of opinion, and humbly ſubmits to the public, if he could bring forward detached acts from Shakeſpeare, Maſſinger, and others, where the greateſt beauties may be found, and from ſuch plays as are entirely, or in a great meaſure, loſt to the ſtage, it would be affording a Nouvelle and inſtructive amuſement for one night's performance.—As for inſtance, the third act of Julius Cæſar, by Shakeſpeare, may be averred equal to any play he ever wrote; but the laſt act, performed even by the beſt actors, cannot claim attention, and requires great care to prevent laughter. The ſame may be ſaid of the Winter's Tale, and Taming of the Shrew, yet both are made excellent pieces, in three acts, by Mr Garrick—Love's Labour Loſt; the Three Plays of Henry VI. Troilus and Creſſida, Antony and Cleopatra, Richard II. &c. notwithſtanding they ſhare, in particular ſcenes, the fire and maſterly ſtrokes of his wonderful pen, equal to the beſt of his works, yet, on the whole, are ſo little calculated for ſtage effect at preſent, that moſt of thoſe mentioned may be pronounced as entirely confined to the cloſet, unleſs by the means here propoſed.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, Auguſt 1. 1781, will be preſented

A SELECTED ENTERTAINMENT,

TAKEN FROM

Shakeſpeare, Maſſinger, and Dr Young.

ENTITLED

A THEATRICAL FETE.

IN SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

The Firſt taken from Maſſinger's

ROMAN ACTOR,

With DECORATIONS, &c.

Playhouſe Companion: "This Play was conſidered by its author, and by other dramatic poets, his cotemporaries, to have been the moſt perfect work of his Minerva, as appears from his own Epiſtle Dedicatory, and by no leſs than ſix ſeveral copies of Verſes prefixed to it. It could not therefore fail of meeting with ſucceſs in the repreſentation. It was revived with ſome alteration, and printed in 1722, in five acts; and even before that time Mr Betterton occaſioned it to be got up, and gained great applauſe in the part of the Roman actor, which he himſelf performed. The plot of it may be found in the hiſtorians of the reign of Domitian; and the ſcene lies at Rome."

In this DIVISION will be

A DEFENCE of the STAGE.

By PARIS, the Roman Actor, in anſwer to an accuſation brought againſt it before the Senate.

Paris (the Roman actor) Mr KEMBLE.

SECOND DIVISION, never acted here,

From Shakeſpeare's Second Part of

KING HENRY IV.

WITH THE

HUMOURS of SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

Dr Johnſon: As this play was not, to our knowledge, divided into acts by the author, I could be content to conclude it with the death of Henry IV.

King Henry,	Mr WILKINSON.
Clarence,	Mr CHALMERS.
Prince of Wales,	Mr CUMMINS.

THIRD, FOURTH, and FIFTH DIVISIONS, Dr Young's Tragedy, called

LOVE and AMBITION,

OR THE

RIVAL BROTHERS.

Playhouſe Companion: The two characters of Demetrius and Perſeus are admirably drawn, and the conteſt before their father equal to any ſcene in the Engliſh Drama.

Demetrius,	Mr KEMBLE.
Erixene,	Miſs SCRACE.

An occaſional Prologue by Mr SMITH.

Singing, by Mrs SILVERTHORNE.

To which will be added the New Celebrated Burletta called

TOM THUMB.

Performed fifty nights in London laſt ſeaſon, as altered from Fielding, and adapted to Muſic by Mr O'Hara, author of Midas, Poor Vulcan, &c

N. B. This piece was got up at York Theatre laſt April, with great attention, for Mr Wilkinſon's benefit.

Lord Grizzle,	Mr WILKINSON.
King Arthur,	Mr BAILEY.
Tom Thumb,	Maſter CHARTERIS.
Princeſs Huncamunca,	Mr TYLER.
Queen Dollilolly,	Mrs SILVERTHORNE.

Princeſs Huncamunca will ſing *Water Parted from the Sea.*

The doors to be opened at a Quarter before Six, and to begin a Quarter before Seven o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Mr SWALWELL, at Mrs BAINE's, Back of Prince's Street, and Places for the Boxes taken of him, at the Office of the Theatre, every day from ten till three o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ENSIGNCY in the Additional Company of the 69th Regiment of Foot.—Apply to the Publiſher of this paper.

LORD CRAWFURD's MUIRS of Kilbirny and Glengarnock having been much reſorted to of late by ſhooters and poachers, who have almoſt entirely extirpated the game, he is obliged to poiſon the ground, and their ſhooters or jagers. Theſe this warning to all Gentlemen, Largs upon the weſt, and border muirs extend from the road to the on the north, they are bounded by Renfrewſhire upon the eaſt; upon Blair's and Briſban's muirs.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

WHEREAS Suſan Simpſon, ſpouſe to Robert Ralſton ſtocking-maker in Calton of Glaſgow, *Edin. July* 28. 1781. his intereſt, have applied to the Barons, praying their Lordſhips to confer on them a gift of Ultimus Hæres of the ſaid Robert Ralſton for indweller in Hamilton; the Barons ordered application to be put in the news-papers.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

WHEREAS Margaret Macnight, ſpouſe to Andrew Macnight, *July* 25. 1781. geſt of Wigtoun, and Eliſabeth Macnight or Gullen burgeſs of Wigtoun, and their ſpouſe to William Maclellan indweller in Newtonſtewart, and their huſbands, for their intereſts, have applied to the Barons, praying the gift of Bastardy of the effects of BARBARA MACNIGHT, daughter of Janet Begg and —— Macnight; the Barons ordered application to be put in the news-papers.

Benefit of Mr WILKINSON.

Poſitively the LAST Night of Mr WILKINSON's Seaſon.

On SATURDAY Evening, Auguſt 4. a Comic Opera, called,

THE DUENNA;

OR,

THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

(Written by Mr SHERIDAN.)

Don Jerome,	Mr WILKINSON.
Starved Friar,	Mr CHARTERIS.
Don Iſaac,	Mr BAILEY.
The Duenna,	Mrs CHARTERIS.
Lotiſa,	Mrs CHALMERS.

The Characters of Don Carlos (for the firſt time) and Clara, By Mrs SILVERTHORNE.

Part of the firſt Act will be thrown into the ſecond, in order to give Mrs SILVERTHORNE the opportunity of changing her dreſs to the Character of Don Carlos.

To which will be added, Mr Sheridan's Farce, called,

THE CRITIC;

OR,

A TRAGEDY REHEARSED.

Puff, (the Author)	Mr KEMBLE;
Sir Fretful Plagiary,	Mr CHALMERS;
Beef-Eater, (in diſguiſe)	Mr BAILEY.
Tilburina, (the Heroine)	Mrs SMITH.

In Act I. SINGING, by Mr TYLER, Mrs SILVERTHORNE, and Mrs CHALMERS.

The doors to be opened a quarter before Six, and to begin a quarter before ſeven o'clock.

N. B. Mr WILKINSON thinks it a duty highly incumbent on him, and reſpectfully due to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, to return his ſincere thanks, for the honour of their patronage during this ſhort ſeaſon at Edinburgh; alſo for the candour and kindneſs to his and the Company's endeavours to contribute to the entertainment of ſo reſpectable and polite an Audience, for which they all eſteem themſelves favoured.—Mr W. in *every* reſpect thinks himſelf much obliged, and will ever retain a grateful remembrance of the preſent, as well as former obligations.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

Edin. July 25. 1781.

WHEREAS Janet Dryſdale indweller in Dalhouſie, has applied to the Barons, praying a gift of Ultimus Hæres of the effects of JOHN SINCLAIR indweller at Lamphey; the Barons ordered the ſaid application to be put in the news-papers.

TRIAL

OF

MONSIEUR DE LA MOTTE,

Convicted of HIGH TREASON.

[Concluded from our paper of Wedneſday laſt.]

Old Bailey, June 14. 1781.

MR PECKHAM then proceeded to call witneſſes to ſupport his defence; and, firſt,

Mr *Picot*, a printſeller in Fleet Street, who proved, that he had frequently ſold prints of the very beſt kinds to Mr Roſiere, for Mr de la Motte; he did not well know to what amount; but he was ſure it was to above 100 l.

Mr *Faden* in the Strand proved, that he had ſold to Mr de la Motte ſeveral of the fineſt prints, to the amount of 31 l. 10 s. 6 d. between March 1779 and December 1780. On a croſs-examination, he ſaid, that among the prints he had ſold to him was the Atlantic Neptune, compoſed of charts, publiſhed under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. They were reckoned accurate. But they were not deemed to contain ſecrets; for they were expoſed to ſale, and any one might purchaſe them.

Roſiere (who was ſubpœned for the proſecution) declared, that Lutterloh had ſaid to him, that he would ſwear enough to have de la Motte hanged; and that it would be a good thing for him; for the miniſters wiſhed to have revenge for the death of Major Andre, and would reward him well, as it could not be found without him.

Lapelle ſaid, that Lutterloh had once communicated to him a plan for making money; he ſaid there was a prince in Germany (the Margrave of Anſpach) who wanted money, and who had 25,000 ſtand of arms; and if they could be bought up for the American Congreſs, Dr Franklin would reward them well.

Mr *Wildman* proved, that Lutterloh had lived with him for about eighteen months, in 1769 and 1770; that during that time he had behaved very well; and that he had parted with him without having any *fault to find.* He ſaid, an accident had happened in his family, the breaking open a bureau, and taking out of it 90 l. In the croſs-examination, he confeſſed, notwithſtanding what he had ſaid at firſt (*without having any fault to find with him*) that he believed he would not have parted with him, if the above accident had not happened. He alſo flatly contradicted an aſſertion of Lutterloh's, which was, that ſome time after he had left Mr Wildman's ſervice, he had been obliging enough to lend him 15 l. Mr Wildman ſwore he never did lend him 15 l. Here cloſed the evidence for the priſoner; the tendency of which was to prove, that he had really dealt in prints; that it was for that purpoſe he had hired the cutter; and that Lutterloh was a perſon of infamous character, and a profeſſed adventurer, to whom no credit ought to be given.

Mr *Solicitor General* replied, and laboured a good deal to ſupport the credit of the witneſſes for the Crown. He ſaid, that whether the priſoner had cauſed his information to reach the enemy or not was immaterial; to have committed it to paper was enough; and, as far as it related to him, the crime was complete. He touched upon the caſes of Dr Henſy and Francia, and endeavoured to give them a different colour from that which had been put upon them by Mr Peckham. But we have already gone ſo much into detail, that time and the limits of the paper will not ſuffer us to give the reply at large.

Mr Juſtice *Buller* ſummed up the evidence; but firſt he ſettled the law of the caſe. The counſel for the priſoner was very right, he ſaid, in his obſervations from the *ſimilarity* of hand-writing; but they did not apply to the preſent caſe: For here two witneſſes, or at leaſt one, ſwears poſitively to what he had ſeen written in his own preſence. With reſpect to the number of witneſſes in caſes of treaſon, the law, no doubt, required *two*; but then it was not neceſſary that *two* ſhould ſwear to the ſame overt act; it was enough that one act of treaſon was proved by one witneſs, and another by a ſecond. He ſaid alſo, to write any thing for the information of the enemy was treaſon, tho' it ſhould not reach them. Having premiſed this, he ſaid, that the queſtion before the Jury was, Whether the priſoner had procured materials of information? and, Whether he had adhered to the King's enemies, and hired or procured perſons to convey? He told the Jury, he would make his obſervations on the evidence as he went on; but, then they were not to give any credit to his obſervations merely as his, but to found their verdict on the evidence before them. He was more than an hour in ſumming up. The Jury were not long in making up their minds: For, having been out of Court about *ten minutes*, they brought in their verdict GUILTY.

There then remained the awful ceremony of paſſing ſentence. The clerk of the arraigns turned to the priſoner, and aſked him the uſual queſtion, What he had to ſay, why the Court ſhould not paſs ſentence upon him according to law? He replied in French, "*Je dis que Lutterloh et Bawr ſont des gueux et de faux temoins; que jamais ils ne m'ont vu ecrire; et que mon ſang rejaillira ſur eux toutes leurs vies.*" "I ſay Lutterloh and Bawr are wretches, and falſe witneſſes; that they never once ſaw me write; and that my blood will reſt upon them all the days of their lives." Theſe words he pronounced with a manly firmneſs, in an emphatical tone of voice, and with a warmth ſeemingly expreſſive both of ſincerity and indignation.

The Judge then put on his cap, and addreſſed the priſoner. He told him that he had been convicted of a crime, which, in every country under the ſun, brought down upon the perpetrator the puniſhment of death. He had endeavoured to ruin this country, by expoſing her to the attacks of her ancient enemy; and yet had been for years protected by her laws, and ſhared all the comforts of her government. Nay, ſuch was the mildneſs of thoſe laws, the faireſt and mildeſt under heaven, that though he was a ſubject of a power actually at war with us, and though he had endeavoured to betray us, ſtill he had been admitted to avail himſelf of the abilities of all that was great and able at the Engliſh bar. In other countries, the operation of the law was quick and ſudden. The laws of England were ſlower, but they ſeldom failed; and he truſted to God never would fail to overtake the guilty. Had his ſucceſs been equal to his wiſhes, we ſhould have been ruined; but that Providence which had always watched over us, and would, he hoped, continue ſo to do, had entirely blaſted his deſigns; and the law had at laſt overtaken him. Whatever might be the feelings of humanity in the breaſts of thoſe who had judged him, policy and the preſervation of the ſtate required that juſtice ſhould be ſatisfied, that the example of that death, which he would cert——— *probably* ſuffer, might deter others from treading in his footſteps: But, while this ſacrifice was to be made to the ſafety of the ſtate, it was to be ſaid, to the honour of the laws and of the country, that he had a fair and candid trial; and that he had experienced every indulgence that the laws of the country would have allowed to a Briton of the firſt rank, upon trial for his life. He had a patient and long hearing. The Jury had found him GUILTY; and it was his office to pronounce judgment. His Lordſhip now proceeded to paſs ſentence in the following words, which, however awful in themſelves, were rendered additionally ſo by the peculiar ſolemnity with which they were pronounced:

"The ſentence that the law awards againſt you, and that this Court "therefore adjudges, is, That you FRANCIS HENRY DE LA "MOTTE be taken back to the place from whence you came; that "you be drawn from thence on a hurdle, to the place of execution, "there to be hung by the neck, but not till you are dead; but that "you be cut down while yet alive, your bowels to be taken out, and "burnt before your face; that your head be ſevered from your body, "and your body be divided into four quarters; your head and body to "be diſpoſed of as the King ſhall think fit:—And the Lord have mercy on your ſoul."

Thus ended a trial that laſted upwards of thirteen hours, during which time the priſoner appeared with the fortitude of a man, and the calmneſs of a philoſopher. The dignity of his aſpect ſpoke the gentleman; and his compoſure, during the courſe of the trial, but particularly while the judge was pronouncing the moſt horrible of ſentences, manifeſtly proved him to be poſſeſſed of amazing intrepidity of ſoul. His carriage and whole deportment was that of a nobleman; and at the moſt awful moment, he appeared rather like an officer receiving the thanks of his general at the head of a brigade, than a convict receiving ſentence at the bar of the Old Bailey. He is near ſix feet high, handſome, well-proportioned, and has an air of grandeur that ſufficiently ſpeaks his birth and education to have been of the ſuperior kind. If it was poſſible to divert one's compaſſion, for a moment, from Mr de la Motte, it would be to beſtow it on his ſervant, who, during the trial, had ſhewn the moſt tender attention to his maſter; and who burſt into tears when he heard the judgment pronounced—tears which did honour to his feelings, though he thought as a man, he was bound to ſtrive to conceal them with his handkerchief.

From the London Papers, July 25.

LONDON.

The French fleet which, by the late advices, were in India, conſiſt of the following ſhips, and left Mauritius on the 4th of October, viz.

L'Orient,	74	L'Hazard,	64
L'Altier,	64	Le Severe,	64
Le Bizarre,	64	Le Content,	64
Le Flamand,	60	L'Oriflame,	54
Le Brilliant,	64		

beſides frigates, and veſſels of ſmaller force; the whole under the command of Monſ. d'Orves. The whole fleet were cruizing in the Straits of Malacca, till the ſeaſon permitted their approach to the coaſt of Coromandel. On the 25th of January laſt, ſix of the above were anchored in the road of Madras. One was ſtationed with two frigates on the North Braces, to intercept the reinforcement from Bengal; and one ſhip of the line and ſome frigates were left off the Head of Achin, to intercept the country ſhips from China.

Sir Edward Hughes was ſafe at Bombay on the 4th of March, with the

Superbe,	74	Eagle,	64
Worceſter,	64	Exeter,	64
Burford,	70		

Two of the above ſhips were then hove down, and the fleet not likely to leave the coaſt of Malabar before the end of the month. With every allowance for diſpatch, &c. Sir Edward Hughes could not get to Madras before the middle or end of April: and what chance of ſucceſs he has for the relief of Madras, when he does get round, let ſeamen and Lord Sandwich point out!

Monſ. de Suffrein's ſquadron conſiſts of

L'Heros,	74	Le Sphynx,	64
L'Annibal,	74	Le Vengeur,	64
L'Arteſien,	64		

Commodore Johnſtode's ſquadron conſiſts of

The Hero,	74	The Iſis,	50
The Monmouth,	64	The Romney,	50
The Jupiter,	50		

The intelligence from India arrived in town on Friday was ſe'ennight. The whole Court of Directors were in poſſeſſion of the facts on Tueſday laſt.

Whoever viſits certain coffee-houſes at the weſt end of the town, will no longer wonder at the intelligence our enemies gain of all our intended operations, when he ſees the numbers of Frenchmen and Americans who have no other viſible means of ſupport than what they muſt receive for ſecret ſervices.

A correſpondent who is juſt arrived from Dunkirk informs us, that there is a very briſk traffic in that port, and as great an appearance of commerce as in times of profound peace.

The numbers of Engliſh ſailors who man the Dutch privateers, under the aſſumed character of Americans, are incredible, and are no leſs deſtructive to the naval intereſts of this country, than they are unworthy of the Britiſh name, which they renounce for the paltry difference of probable ſucceſs.

From the London Papers, July 26.

Paris, July 13. We have juſt received from Tours the following melancholy intelligence: "On the night of the 19th ult. a moſt dreadful ſtorm fell in the neighbourhood of this city. It was accompanied with the heavieſt fall of hail ever remembered, the ſtones of which were of a prodigious ſize, for in the ſhort ſpace of half an hour, above 39 pariſhes, within the diſtricts of Richelieu, Saumur, and Loudun, have been laid waſte. The corn fields, the vines, and walnut trees are totally deſtroyed; ſeveral trees were torn up by the roots, and nothing remains to the diſtreſſed inhabitants of the fond hopes they had entertained of a plentiful harveſt. The ſame ſtorm has raged in the province of Poitou, and no doubt will have proved no leſs deſtructive to the neighbouring villages.

Paris, July 17. The 29th of laſt month, the King wrote a letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris, announcing the pregnancy of the Queen, and deſiring that he would order prayers to be offered up for the preſervation of her perſon.

They write from l'Orient, that a letter from the Iſle of France, of the 6th of January 1781, adviſes, that the Sieur Deſchiens has carried in there, within a few days, prizes eſtimated worth 150,000 livres; and that the Sieur Aubignons had juſt ſent in one, valued at the ſame ſum.

Amſterdam, July 16. We this inſtant received advice, that a Swediſh ſquadron of ten ſhips of the line and one frigate, under the command of Rear-Admiral Grubbe, are arrived off the Iſle of Texel, and are ſuppoſed by this time to have entered the port.

LONDON.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Admiral Darby, but nothing particular has happened ſince the fleet ſailed.

Two cutters are conſtanly employed in bringing and ſending diſpatches to and from Admiral Darby, during the time the fleet is out.

The anxiety expreſſed by all ranks of people, in the preſent great ſuſpence of public events, is really extraordinary. The offices of the Secretary of State and Admiralty are attended early and late, waiting the arrival of diſpatches from almoſt all parts of the world, highly intereſting to theſe kingdoms: a very ſhort period will certainly bring information, which the public may depend upon having laid before them in this paper, in the moſt candid and impartial manner.

The Admiralty having received authentic information of the ſuperior ſtrength of the Dutch ſquadron, which ſailed lately into the North ſeas for the protection of their homeward-bound Eaſt-India trade, which are coming north about, they have diſpatched two more line of battle ſhips as a reinforcement to the fleet under Admiral Parker, who is now cruizing in the Baltic, for the ſecurity of our neutral trade. As the Berwick has been previouſly diſpatched to the aſſiſtance of the Admiral, beſides theſe other two which have been juſt ſent out, the adminiſtration entertain great hopes that ſomething effectual will be performed in that quarter; which, if it ſhould happen, would prove a more eſſential advantage to this country, than almoſt any other event which could take place; as it would give the moſt complete blow to the Dutch navy, and relieve us from one branch of that formidable confederacy which is now combined againſt us, at leaſt for the ſpace of the preſent ſeaſon.

The following authentic intelligence has been received from Cadiz: "That by the 6th or 8th of July, there will be at ſea, under Don Cordova, 34 ſail of the line, five of 50 guns, and eleven frigates, from 28 to 44 guns. Several of which have copper bottoms."

Sir George Rodney, in moſt of his private letters, complains moſt exceedingly of the ill-treatment he receives from the Admiralty; and that his continual requiſitions for an exchange of ſhips, and a reinforcement, have been unanſwered.

It is aſtoniſhing to ſee how chop-fallen many of the Nabobs, and other adventurers in the Eaſt-India ſtock, are at preſent. Many of them purchaſed in at 270 l. per cent. who will ſpeedily be obliged to ſell out at leſs than 100 l. an event, though much to be lamented as a national misfortune, yet is no more than a juſt puniſhment to thoſe plunderers of the human race, who have amaſſed together great fortunes, by the commiſſion of every kind of cruelty and oppreſſion, which the worſt minds only could conceive, and the moſt ruffian hands only execute.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs received orders to go to the Tower this evening to receive the body of Mr de la Motte, to conduct him to Newgate, from whence he is to be carried to-morrow morning to the place of execution, and there to ſuffer according to his ſentence.

The dreadful ſcene which to-morrow will exhibit (ſays a correſpondent) ſhould be a ſubject of the moſt ſerious conſideration to every claſs of men. A man, endowed with grace of perſon, dignity of mind, philoſophic courage, and a generous education, ſuffering death under the hands of a common executioner in a ſtrange country! But people are not to conclude that this man is a ſacrifice to reſentment—it is not to *juſtice* he is to be offered up, but to the *public ſafety*. It is not for what he has done, he is to die, but to prevent the ſame from being done in future—the Engliſh laws abhor the principles of retaliation, but there is mercy in making examples. It is alſo to be conſidered, that Mr de la Motte has not acted alone—there was a conſpiracy againſt the ſafety of the commonwealth; and among the conſpirators, it is clear there were not only men who owed a temporary allegiance to the crown, but men who owed a natural allegiance, corrupting the King's ſubjects to become parricides; is a crime againſt the ſtate of the firſt magnitude; and pardon to the corrupter, or corrupted, would, as it muſt leſſen the protection of the ſubject, be unmerciful to the people at large.

The viciſſitudes that attend human life have ſcarce ever been more remarkably diſplayed than in the inſtance of M. de la Motte; he who carried to a ſovereign prince (the King of Denmark) congratulations from the court of France, as an ambaſſador, on his acceſſion to the throne, is now under ſentence to be hanged.

At the concluſion of the late war Mr de la Motte returned to France, where he lived in ſplendour, on the acquiſition of his induſtry here; until giving himſelf up to gaming, his finances became reduced, and he was under the neceſſity of ſoliciting that Government for ſubſiſtance to which he had once rendered ſuch eſſential ſervices. Sufficiently acquainted with his abilities, they appointed him a ſpy of the police, which office, from his addreſs and univerſal acquaintance, no man was more capable of filling; but ſtill infatuated by a love of play, he exceeded the limits of his income, and was ſoon reduced to the neceſſity of going into buſineſs, conſequently he took a ſhop, *Rue Grenelle a Paris*, where he carried on the haberdaſhery and millinery buſineſs, until the commencement of the preſent unhappy troubles, when the French Miniſtry once more thought it neceſſary to employ him, and he came over to England to undertake the perilous taſk for which he is now to ſuffer, and in ſome meaſure expiate his offence to this injured nation, by the forfeiture of his life.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 18th inſtant, ſays, "M. de Caeſtraes promiſed the Count de Guichen before he ſailed, that in a few days he would ſend him by the tenders, under convoy, at leaſt 4000 ſeamen. Guichen has now been out near a month, and no men ſent him, nor any raiſed for ſuch ſervice; for which neglect the Admiral will moſt certainly reſign his command upon his return to port."

The Confederacy, Rainbow, Hallifax, and Thames, are arrived at Falmouth from New-York, after putting into Cork to leave 30 ſail of victuallers, to which, and to about 40 ſail of merchantmen arrived at Falmouth, they were convoy. They left New-York on the 14th of June, and two or three days after paſſed by Admiral Arbuthnot, lying at anchor off Sandy-Hook, with his whole fleet, who were juſt returned from a cruize off the eaſt end of Long-Iſland.

All the European powers are ſending out reinforcements to their ſeveral ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies; a diſpoſition having been diſcovered in the inhabitants to make a general war upon them.

The Eaſt-India packet lately mentioned to be taken, we are now aſſured was not a regular packet from England, but a ſmall one the Company had ſettled to go between St Helen's and the Cape of Good Hope, of about 80 tons burthen; ſo that it is not likely to prove of any very material conſequence.

In November laſt, according to letters from Philadelphia, the Congreſs made demands on the ſeveral provinces, to contribute to ſupport 124,000 men: though from the beſt accounts, they had not more than 40,000 in actual ſervice.

The whale fiſhery in the Braſils has been very unſucceſsful this year; ſcarce one ſhip that went being full, and two were loſt.

Several pairs of very long oars are now making by contract at private maſt yards in the river, for the uſe of the men of war and frigates.

The Confederacy frigate, lately arrived from New-York, may be eaſily converted into a ſhip of the line, for which ſhe was at firſt intended, her keel and lower timbers being equal to our ſixty-fours; ſo that ſhe only wants raiſing.

Great intereſt is making to procure a reſpite for de la Motte, who is ordered for execution to-morrow; as it is expected a meſſage will arrive from Paris by Sunday, that will bring ſome unanſwerable perſuaſives to ſave his life.

The Prince de Soubiſe, father of M. de la Motte, has been long dead; but his ſon, the preſent Prince, is living in France, and through his intereſt it is the French King is engaged to procure a remiſſion of his ſentence.

The port of Oſtend will probably ſoon become the greateſt commercial port in the world. The Emperor has given an invitation to people of every country and denomination to erect warehouſes, and carry on merchandize at that place. He allows them to take the freehold of the land in perpetuity, without any other conſideration than a five ſhillings rent, as an acknowledgment of its being held under him. In conſequence of this, the Imperial paſſage-boats are filled with people from all quarters reſorting to this new eſtabliſhment. Warehouſes are building, and all ſorts of veſſels, caſks, and commercial utenſils are collecting with the moſt ſpirited preparation.

It is moſt probable that a war with the Emperor, againſt France and Holland, will be the conſequence of his opening the ports. The late capture of an Imperial Eaſt Indiaman by the French, ſeems to be the firſt ſtep to actual hoſtilities.

We have been favoured with the following late reſolution of Congreſs:

"Reſolved, That the Preſident tranſmit the thanks of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the Count De Rochambeau, and the Chevalier Destouches, commanders of the army and fleet ſent by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the ſuccour of his allies, for the zeal and vigilance they have on every occaſion manifeſted to fulfil the generous intentions of their ſovereign, and the expectations of theſe States; that he preſent their particular thanks to the Chevalier Destouches, and the officers and men under his command, for the bravery, firmneſs, and good conduct, diſplayed in the late enterprize againſt the enemy at Portſmouth in Virginia, in which, although the accompliſhment of the object was prevented by unforeſeen events, the arduous conteſt ſo gallantly and advantageouſly maintained on the 16th of March laſt, off the Capes of Cheſapeak Bay, againſt a ſuperior Britiſh fleet, does honour to the arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and is a happy preſage of deciſive advantages to the United States."

Extract of a letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Ranger, dated at ſea, June 27, 1781.

"We ſailed from Portſmouth on the 18th of May, with a briſk gale S. E. on a cruiſe. May 24, paſſed by ſeveral ſhips to windward, when, on reconnoitering them, found them to be Dutch ſhips from the Cape, conſiſting of ſeven ſail, under convoy of a 50 gun ſhip, two frigates, and a ſloop, which we thought too much for us to cope with, being only 32 guns, 24 and 18 pounders, ſo thought it moſt prudent to ſheer off. Saturday the 27th took a Dutchman laden with wine, ſugar, chocolate, &c. in lat. 21, 16. long. 14, 7. which we ſent into Falmouth after ſhifting the priſoners. June 25, being in lat. 29, 16. E. long. 32, 18. we deſcried three ſail from the maſt-head. At half paſt three P. M. ſaw them to be French, two merchantmen, the other a 50 gun frigate. At four cut and cleared away for action, and getting to windward of them, we fired a gun at one of the merchantmen, which ſhe returned with a broadſide. By this time the frigate being come within gun-ſhot, fired a gun, and ordered us to ſtrike our colours; but paying more regard to our colours than his ſhot, we fired a broadſide into him, which carried away his foremaſt and bowſprit. At five the action became deſperate, as we had 11 killed and 19 wounded, (amongſt whom was Mr Jones, our third mate, who had his leg ſhot off, and is ſince dead). At ſix a ſail appeared in the S. E. quarter, bearing down towards us under French colours; but when ſhe came to our larboard-ſide, we found, to our great comfort, it was the Deal-Caſtle of 20 guns, who, when he ſaw us, changed his colours to the Standard of Old England, which, when the Frenchman ſaw, ſhe ſtruck to us, a mere wreck. We found her to be L'Eſpirtrea, Count de la Soiſſon, who was killed. The merchantmen were from Dominica bound to France. We found her foremaſt, bowſprit, mizen-top-maſt, &c. ſhot away; her rigging, both ſtanding and running, ſhot all to pieces; her hull damaged very much, and three ſhot between wind and water. She had 27 killed, and 41 wounded, 18 killed by the quarter deck being blown up. Juſt before we took poſſeſſion the merchantmen ſeparated, but we had the good luck to come up with and take one, laden with ſugar, &c. which proved to be L'Amica; the other that eſcaped was the Trident."

Extract of a letter, dated Weſt Point, April 16.

"By an officer from Albany we have the news that Sir John Johnſon was taken up in Schenactady as a ſpy, and is ſafely confined in Albany goal."

Extract of a letter from New-London, April 26.

"We abound in this place with Weſt-India goods and Madeira wine. The brig Deane, belonging to this ſtate, has ſent in, after an eight days cruize, three Jamaica-men, with 750 hogſheads of rum; beſides other articles. The ſloop Lively, after an eight days cruize, has brought in two Jamaica-men, with near 400 hogſheads of rum; and a ſchooner bound from New-York to Newfoundland, with 2000 buſhels of ſalt, and a quantity of tobacco. The Young Cromwell, in about ten days, has ſent into Newport a brig from Madeira, with 250 pipes of wine; has taken a row galley from New-York, and re-taken four veſſels belonging to this ſtate, which had but trifling cargoes on board."

Extract of a letter from New York, June 9.

"We are informed that 120 of the rebel troops marching thro' Virginia had deſerted in a body; they were part of the contented brigades who ſeceded from Mr Washington [illegible] ter. This is declared by an intercepted letter from a [illegible] officer in their ſervice."

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 17.

"At a grand naval council, held at Verſailles the 14th, it was agreed, that eight ſail of the line, and four frigates, ſhould be ſent to the immediate relief of M. Le Graſſe, in the Weſt Indies; in conſequence of which reſolution orders were diſpatched to Breſt for the Commandant to take all hands from the new work, and uſe the utmoſt expedition in preparing the ſquadron."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 25.

"Arived this day the Aſtrea, a new frigate, of 32 guns, launched yeſterday at Cowes.

"Yeſterday arrived the Boulogne cutter, from Havre de-Grace, of 16 guns, 20 ſwivels, and 75 men, taken off the back of the Iſle of Wight by the Prudent frigate. This cutter was called the Jackall, and taken out of the Downs by 18 of her people, who confined the other part of the crew, and carried into Calais, where they ſold her for 3000l. and ſhe has ever ſince cruized as a privateer. We do not here that any of her former crew were in her when taken."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 22.

"Arrived of this place the grand fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, which was joined immediately by the men of war in the Hamoaze. The whole are now under ſail, and make a fine appearance with all their flags flying, &c. The wind blows freſh at N. W. Remain the tranſports from New-York, and coaſting veſſels, as before."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 26.

"Although we have juſt at preſent a dearth of political news, it is impoſſible it can continue long before we have advice of an engagement either between Admiral Parker and the Dutch commander in the north ſeas, and Sir George Rodney and Monſ. de Graſſe in the Weſt Indies, or moſt probably between both parties. The Miniſtry conſider a battle between thoſe commanders as unavoidable, and wait in hourly expectation of the event.

"By authentic letters from Paris, the French Cabinet appears to be in a ſtate of the utmoſt diſtraction. Count d'Eſtaing's party, which is very formidable, are moving heaven and earth againſt the preſent *naval* miniſter, Monſ. Caeſtraes, and it was generally thought that he would ſoon be obliged to reſign in favour of the old *marine* miniſter, Monſ. Sartine.

"Monſ de Graſſe has written home to the French Miniſtry for an additional number of ſhips and men, with which he promiſes to put the French King in poſſeſſion of any of the Weſt India iſlands; and it is ſaid they have determined to ſend him the reinforcement required, with the utmoſt expedition.

"The Eaſt India ſhips that went to China in 1779 were, the Granby, Oxford, Halſewell, Atlas, and Graſton, in the March fleet; and the Yorke, London, Bridgewater, Stormont, Duke of Portland, and Laſcelles, in July. Some of theſe, it is apprehended, have been taken.

"The following are the ſhips which are to compoſe a ſquadron, at Spithead, for immediate ſervice:

"Diligente 70 guns, Prothee 64, Agamemnon 64, Prince Edward 64, Bellona 74, Arrogant 74, Sampſon 64, Sceptre 64, Africa 64, Rotterdam 56, Princeſs Carolina 54, Apollo 28, Mars 28, Cerberus 28, Recovery 32, and Quebec 30 guns. The four firſt are at Spithead, and the others are fitting at Chatham, the River, and at Portſmouth, and are daily expected out.

"It is ſaid that Admiral Barrington will ſhortly hoiſt his flag on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips in Spithead.

"The ſtoreſhips which went out with the laſt Eaſt-India fleet have on board cannon, ammunition, &c. to be left at St Helena, to augment the fortifications of that place.

"There is every reaſon to believe that Sir George Rodney's fleet cannot be in ſuch bad condition as has been ſo variouſly repreſented; the ſhips that he took at himſelf, thoſe that went with Commodore Walſingham, and alſo the fleet with Admiral Hood, were all copper-bottomed, and in good condition. There cannot be above two or three ſhips of the line, either in America or the Weſt-Indies, that are not copper ſheathed.

"They write from Dover that the opening of the port of Oſtend is likely to be of ſervice to that place, as ſo many veſſels take the opportunity of bearing the Imperial flag, under which they are free from inſults of every kind.

"The Ruſſian war, previous to Sir Charles Knowles going out, to preſs compoſed of fir. During his preſidency, Empire, were wire conſtructed of the beſt oak that can be and ever ſince, they have not yet adopted the mode of ſeaſoning, as is procured, the Britiſh navy.

"The Secretary of State, for the execution of Monſ. La Motte, laſt remiſſion as to his ſentence. In conſequence from the ill certainly be executed to-morrow morning, was this evening removed by the Sheriffs from the Newgate, from whence he will to-morrow morning be Tyburn."

This morning, the Lord Provoſt received a letter from the Mayor of Berwick, by expreſs, dated Berwick, July 30, one o'clock in the morning, incloſing copy of the information of George Brown, relative to a lugger privateer having chaced him into that bay. There was alſo incloſed in the ſame letter, a copy of one to Lord Darlington from Benjamin Torrand, Major of the firſt Weſt Riding Yorkſhire militia, incloſing a copy of one which he had ſent to Lord Adam Gordon by expreſs. This laſt letter ſtates in ſubſtance, that Lieut. Ibbetſon had ſent a meſſenger to him with information, that three privateers had appeared off Warkworth, and that he he marched the detachment under his command four miles to the ſouthward, where they had run a veſſel on ſhore, and that two more veſſels had run aſhore near Alemouth. Mr Ibbetſon therefore deſired a company might be marched to Warkworth to reinforce him. While the Major, however, was beating to arms, a ſecond meſſenger arrived with the information that all the enemies ſhips had diſappeared and ſailed to the northward. One of them was ſuppoſed to be a frigate of 40 guns. Mr Ibbetſon, by the ſecond meſſenger, thought no further aſſiſtance was wanted for the preſent, but the Major ordered a company to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, in caſe any farther occaſion ſhould require them. The Mayor of Berwick, in his letter to the Lord Provoſt, mentions, that the Iphigenia frigate, Captain Hope, ſailed on Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, from their bay, to the ſouth, and imagines ſhe is the large frigate mentioned above.

The Lord Provoſt immediately ſent duplicates of all the letters to the ſenior officer commanding his Majeſty's ſhips in Leith Roads by a ſpecial meſſenger.

Mr Cameret, Riding Maſter at the Royal Academy, who was greatly wounded and bruiſed Saturday laſt, on Leith Sands, by riding againſt another gentleman, as mentioned in our laſt, died laſt night.

On Thurſday the 28th ult. the pink New Recovery, Thomas Cockerill maſter, from Newcaſtle to Redbridge, with coals, fell in with, off Eaſtbury Head, Suſſex, and engaged for two hours and an half, a French cutter privateer of 10 carriage guns, beſides ſwivels and ſmall arms, and obliged her to ſheer off. The New Recovery mounted only three carriage guns, and had on board nine men and boys. Her fore-top-maſt, mizen-top-maſt, and gib boom were all ſhot away; her ſails and rigging ſhot to pieces, a number of ſhot in her hull, but fortunately had neither man or boy killed or wounded. She had in company, when the engagement began, a brigantine from Sunderland, which had ten port holes, and was ſuppoſed to mount ſix or eight guns.—The maſter of the brig backed his main-top-ſail for half an hour, but when he ſaw the pink's fore top-maſt gone, he crowded ſail, and run away for Portſmouth, where he arrived on Friday the 29th. Had the brig bore down to aſſiſt the pink, ſhe would have ſuffered very little.

On the 19th inſt. Captain Bland, in the Mermaid cutter of this port, after a chace of ſeven hours, off Filey bay, came up with a large lugſail veſſel, mounting 10 ſix and four pounders; on hailing him he replied with much inſolence, and a broadſide of great guns and ſmall arms, which was returned with ſuch ſpirit by the Mermaid, that the enemy ſoon changed his tune, calling out for quarter: They had one man killed, and one wounded. The veſſel had ſeveral ſhot between wind and water. Not a man on board the Mermaid was hurt, but her ſails and rigging much ſhattered. They happily arrived ſafe in the Humber with their prize: She has on board above 800 half ankers of ſpirits, and about 300 bags of tea.

The Crawford of Greenock, Morriſon, from Dublin with merchant goods, arrived at the Cove of Cork the 19th inſtant.

Fluſhing was formerly only a ferry to Flanders, the channel being only a mile over. The goodneſs of its port cauſed it to grow into ſome conſequence, and it was walled round by Adolphus of Burgundy. By the help of its canals, it is almoſt entirely ſurrounded by the ſea; and is fortified by five baſtions toward the land. On the ſea ſide, the water is pretty deep, having three fathom water on the north, and five fathom on the ſouth of the entrance; and the depth of the mid channel at half a mile diſtance, is ten fathoms. The ſtreets are not ſpacious, but the Stadt houſe is a fine ſtructure, wherein are the pictures of all the princes of the houſe of Naſſau. It formerly belonged to the Marquiſſes of Ter Vere; but this town, with the Marquiſate, was bought by the Prince of Orange in the year 1681, and hath appertained to that family ever ſince.

The bounty given by the States of Holland to able ſeamen, to enter on board the ſhips of war, public and private, amounts to near 17 l. ſterling. Very few enter. There are many foreigners on Board.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 19.

"This day ſailed from Cove his Majeſty's ſhip Margaretta, 36 guns, Capt Salter, with 46 ſail of tranſports under convoy for New York, &c. laden with king's proviſions."

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 15.

"The Portland, of Workington, a victualling ſhip, John Whiteſide maſter, from New-York, arrived this day at Cove; ſhe is one of 74 ſail, victualling and private ſhips, bound hither and to different parts of England and Ireland, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Thames, Roebuck, Confederate (late the Confederacy) and another frigate.—A gentleman who came paſſenger ſays, that they had a paſſage of thirty days, and met nothing material, except ſpeaking with a brig, one of the laſt convoy from this for New-York, which they met the 5th day after they left New-York, and were informed by the brig that the fleet were going to the ſouthward, ſuppoſed for Carolina, (but perhaps they went for Virginia, where they would be moſt welcome.) He ſays, that there has not been any action ſince the former advices; that General Arnold was returned to New-York from Virginia, where Lord Cornwallis had arrived and taken the ſupreme command. A reinforcement of light infantry was going from Virginia to New-York, and an expedition to Connecticut, under General Arnold, was to take place immediately. Some others ſeem to think that General Waſhington, in conſequence of ſome late reinforcement, was to take poſt at White Plains, where he expected to be joined by the French auxiliaries. Some will have it that Arnold is detained by the returned diſſatisfied at General Robertſon's being appointed to the command on the death of General Phillips, which is given only as having been ſpoken of at New-York.

"The bulk of the convoy were off this harbour on Saturday, this day, where they made a pleaſing ſhew; about noon, or one o'clock the greater part was out of ſight, having ſeparated into three different deſtinations; and the ſhips bound in had, on account of being late for the tide, and wind N. N. W. obliged to wait for the next tide to bring them into Cove."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, July 8.

"Laſt Sunday evening, the brig Catharine, of Waterford, Captain Foran, ſailed hence for London, laden with proviſions; and ſame evening was taken off the harbour by the Princeſs de Robeck cutter privateer, belonging to France, mounting 18 ſix and twelve pounders, commanded by Captain Kelly, (who has frequently viſited this coaſt) and ranſomed. Same day, the privateer was chaſed by the Nemeſis frigate, Captain Bligh, from noon till twelve at night, but eſcaped; and yeſterday ſhe took a Liverpool privateer off the Saltees, and ſent her for France, and ſpoke ſeveral fiſhing boats, to whom he mentioned her being chaſed by the Nemeſis, and of her eſcaping from her in the night. This is the ſame privateer that brought to the Mercury pilot-boat ſome time ago."

Extract of a letter from New York, June 12.

"The privateer ſchooner Trimmer, Captain Philips, of this port, inward bound from Virginia, about five o'clock laſt Friday afternoon, overſet by means of a ſudden guſt of wind, within ſight of the Light-houſe, off Sandy-Hook, by which melancholy accident about 35 people were drowned; the remainder of the crew were taken up by ſome veſſels near at hand; among thoſe ſaved were Captain Philips, Captains Downing, M'Alpine, &c. the two laſt paſſengers."

For the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS ON POETRY,

Occaſioned by Mr LOGAN'S POEMS.

IT forms a curious article in the hiſtory of man, That Poetry hath been a favourite entertainment in every period of ſocrety. Bards, or minſtrels, are found among all barbarous tribes; and the moſt celebrated monuments of antiquity are the Poems or Songs of remote ages. Many circumſtances in the times which we call *barbarous*, are ſo happily calculated to call forth the fire and enthuſiaſm of the Bard, that it may perhaps admit of a queſtion, Whether rude or refined periods are moſt favourable to the exertions of Poetical genius?

In the firſt ſtages of Society men are diſpoſed to wonder and aſtoniſhment. The prevalence of imagination, in the youth of the ſpecies, ſimilar to that which takes place in the youth of the individual, together with the ignorance of nature and natural cauſes, give birth to the fine fictions of mythology and ſuperſtition. All nature is beheld as the ſeat of preſent though inviſible powers. The thunder-bolt is launched from the arm of Jove, and the rainbow painted by the hand of Iris. The hill and the vale, the gale and the ſtream, are peopled by their airy inhabitants. Amidſt theſe animated ſcenes, the mind, thrown into a pleaſing aſtoniſhment, breaks forth ſpontaneouſly into the language of poetical enthuſiaſm.

The diſcoveries of Philoſophy, it muſt be confeſſed, diſſolve this ſpell. The Poet, in enlightened periods, treads no longer on enchanted ground. The original correſpondence, however, between the human mind and the ſcenes of external nature, ſtill remains, and their conformity is perhaps encreaſed by a nearer acquaintance. When the univerſe is known to be a regular ſyſtem, ideas of order and deſign are introduced into the imagination: The marvellous diſappears, but a ſtandard of elegant nature is ſet up; and, though wonder ceaſes, the admiration that ſucceeds is attended with more genuine pleaſure.

In rude ages, human nature ſhoots free and unconſtrained. An air of wild grandeur marks the Barbarian. Luxury has not enervated his frame. Politeneſs has not taught him to conceal or diſſemble his feelings. Faſhion has not ſet up her uniform ſtandard, nor eſtabliſhed her empire over all. The hand of nature is yet upon man; the human character is picturesque, and the Bard of heroic times preſents us with a more marked and animated table of human paſſions, than what we now behold. In refined periods, the improvements which take place in ſociety, while they civilize and ſoften, tend alſo to tame and diſguiſe the characters of men. But, as compenſations are to be found in every thing, what human nature loſes in heroiſm it gains in gentleneſs: A higher ſenſe of beauty is introduced: A more refined ſenſibility takes place; and the more delicate powers of mind make their appearance. Hence, in poliſhed periods, a wide field opens to genius, to paint thoſe finer ſenſibilities, and draw that elegant nature which is unknown to barbarous ages.

On this ſubject, then, ſound criticiſm will probably adopt the following opinion, "That the *Marvellous and Sublime* belong, in a particular manner, to rude times: That the *Elegant* or *Beautiful*, and *Tender*, are appropriated to poliſhed ages: That a *bold Enthuſiaſm* is the characteriſtic of the one, and a *fine Senſibility* of the other; and that the former belong more peculiarly to the *Poetry of the Imagination*, the latter to the *Poetry of the Heart*."

The advantage then is ſtill on the ſide of refined periods; for one ſtroke of ſenſibility is worth whole pages of deſcription. The pictures of the imagination are, at beſt, but pictures, and owe their charm chiefly to novelty; and are, therefore, ſoon forgotten. The language of the heart touches the heart, and is remembered forever. Can the moſt eloquent deſcription expreſs the affection we bear to our native country, with ſo much emphaſis as the following line of Virgil, concerning an Argive who fell on the plains of Italy?

——Cœlum
Aſpicit, et dulcis moriens reminiſcitur Argos.

Can all the attributes that are crowded into a common epitaph, convey ſuch a lively impreſſion of female excellence as this ſimple inſcription on the tomb of a lady?

Heu! quanto minus eſt
Cum reliquis verſari,
Quam tui
Meminiſſe!

I have been led into theſe reflections by peruſing a ſmall collection of Poems, publiſhed by the Rev. Mr Logan, which appear to me to poſſeſs, in a high degree, that ſenſibility and tenderneſs which belong to the poetry of poliſhed times. They are chiefly of the Lyric kind, a ſpecies of compoſition in which thoſe who write in the Engliſh language have hitherto but rarely excelled. The imitations of Pindar, which are to be found in modern authors, with only a very few exceptions, are ſo outrageous, unnatural, and incomprehenſible, as to bid defiance to criticiſm.

By ſome readers it will be reckoned a fault, to others it will be a recommendation, that theſe poems are almoſt uniformly marked by a vein of melancholy; not the ſickly complaint, or funeral gloom, which often tinges the pages of poetry; but that gentle melancholy, the companion of poetical genius, which ſoothes while it wounds, and delights while it diſſolves the ſoul.

Qualis populea mœrens Philomela ſub umbra
Amiſſos quæritur fœtus, quos durus arator
Obſervans, nido implumes detraxit; at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque ſedens miſerabile carmen
Integrat, et mœſtis late loca queſtibus implet. GEO. 4.

The lovers of poetry, like the connoiſſeurs in every art, have frequent occaſion to regret, that a mediocrity of merit is better calculated to inſure ſucceſs than great excellence. Reflections which occur to every perſon who reflects, the common feelings of the ſpecies, when clothed with poetical expreſſion and flowing numbers, find a ready reception from the public. But to reliſh the diviner beauties of compoſition, and the more delicate ſtrokes of ſentiment and paſſion, requires a mind that riſes above the common level. The feaſt of ſenſibility, when ſerved up by genius and taſte, is the fineſt banquet of nature; but the few only can partake of the entertainment.

TIBULLUS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

July 27. Savanah, Galt, from New York, in ballaſt.
Katty, Iver, from Briſtol, with goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, July 27,

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	19s. 6d.
Bear,	14 0	13 6	13 0
Oats,	13 0	12 0	11 3
Peaſe,	11 6	11 0	10 2

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

June 22. James M'Donald tenant in Kenny
27. Adam Scott farmer in Gimmonby.
July 5. James Thomſon tenant in Ancrum Weſt Mains.
7. James Hedderwick tenant in Cameron.
11. Thomas Whitelaw diſtiller at Cameron.

MEſſrs. TENDUCCI and SALOMON, wiſhing ever to deſerve the patronage of the Public, take this method humbly to inform them, that they are ſurprized to ſee their names advertiſed to perform at St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, on Thurſday next, for the benefit of Mrs Thomſon, as neither that Lady, nor any one of her family, ever applied to them for their aſſiſtance; and as to Mr Addiſon, he has no right to expect any favour from them, becauſe when employed by Meſſrs Tenducci and Salomon, he was paid his full price for his performance; and when he ſpoke to Meſſrs Tenducci and Salomon about it, after laſt Friday's Concert at St Cecilia's Hall, he was *poſitively* aſſured that they were engaged for that evening. No body is more willing to do every thing in their power on all occaſions, when wanted, and when properly applied to, and diſengaged.

THE Tutors and Curators to the Children of the deceaſed Mr ALEXANDER ORR writer to the ſignet, requeſt a meeting of Mr Orr's Creditors, at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock forenoon.

PARISH MEETING.

THE Heritors of the pariſh of St Cuthberts are deſired to attend on Wedneſday the 8th of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock noon, in John's Coffee-houſe, for the purpoſe of laying on an aſſeſſment, for the ſupport of the poor of that pariſh, for this current year. And,

At ſame time, the Heritors will have under their conſideration the ſtate of the aſſeſſment laid on for repairing the manſe, kirk-yard dykes, &c.

FORTH AND CLYDE NAVIGATION.

A QUARTERLY General Meeting of the Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation falls to be held within the Laigh Parliament Houſe here, on the 7th (being the firſt Tueſday) of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in terms of act of Parliament.—But as the Court of Seſſion will then be ſitting, the Meeting will adjourn to the Goldſmiths Hall.

GLASGOW and STIRLING NEW STAGE,

SETS out from ANDREW DUNBAR's, King's Arms, Trongate, Glaſgow, and from JAMES WINGATE's, Golden Lion, Stirling, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eleven o'clock forenoon, from each place; each paſſenger to pay 7 s. ſterling, and to be allowed one ſtone of luggage, all above to pay 8 d. per ſtone, and every uptake 3d. per mile.

This ſtage began on Monday the 30th curt.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, on Wedneſday the 8th day of Auguſt 1781, betwixt one and two o'clock afternoon,

An Original Share, of 500l. Sterling, in the Edinburgh Ropery, with the Profits thereon ſince the laſt balance in September 1780.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the ſignet.

A FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

TO be LET, againſt Michaelmas firſt to come, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on,

The Farms of BALLANDIAN and NEWBIGGING, conſiſting of about 110 acres of arable and meadow ground. The farm of Newbigging is nearly incloſed. There is a neat houſe upon the farm of Ballandian, with good offices, pigeon-houſe, and garden. Theſe farms lie within a mile of the ſhore of Balmerino, and four of the county town.

For further particulars, enquire at Edward Bruce writer to the ſignet, or the Reverend Mr John Stark at Whitehouſe, the proprietor.

Not to be repeated.

SALE of LANDS in MID LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, the Lands of LITTLE HARWOOD, and Lands called the *Southfield of Cleugh-head*, lying within the pariſh of Weſt Calder, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh; with the benefit of a tack for 48 years from Martinmas next, of 27 acres of Land or thereby, contiguous to the ſame.——The Lands of Harwood hold of the Crown, and, by an accurate ſurvey and plan, conſiſt of 307 acres. The Lands of Southfield and Cleugh-head hold of a ſubject ſuperior, and conſiſt of 29 acres. The lands are moſtly arable, and a conſiderable part of them incloſed with hedge, ditch, and ſtrips of planting.——There is upon the premiſſes a neat manſion-houſe, with convenient offices and garden.

The title-deeds are in the hands of George Cumin writer to the ſignet, who will inform of further particulars.

SALE of a HOUSE and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 22d Auguſt 1781, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE and pertinents lately poſſeſſed by the Honourable Mr Baron Maule, lying on the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, near the Netherbow.

The Houſe conſiſts of three floors and garrets, having upon the principal floor a drawing-room, bed-room, and cloſet, and an elegant library 30 feet by 20, and 18 feet high, fitted up with book-caſes. Between the drawing-room and library is a lobby, and in the back ſtair a convenient water cloſet, with a leaden bath over it: In the attic ſtory, a bed-room of 19 by 20 feet, a neat dreſſing-room, and cloſet off it, and three other bed-rooms. The top ſtorey conſiſts of a large garret, and a ſmall room off it. In the ground-floor is a dining parlour, with two convenient cellars fitted up with catacombs, a houſe-keeper's room, laundry, a lobby, and other conveniencies. There is a ſuperb kitchen detached from the houſe, to which there is an entrance by a covered paſſage, with a ſcullery, and two ſervants rooms above it. In the Court before the houſe are two ſtables, each having ſtalls for four horſes, and a ſaddle-room, granary, large hay-loft, and dung-court. Upon the end of the ſtable is a large vaulted cellar, which, beſides a ſufficient ſpace for pipes and hogſheads, is fitted up with about twenty catacombs. There is a water-pipe to the laundry, another to the kitchen, and another for the uſe of the ſtables. The houſe is ſurrounded with an area laid out in graſs with a gravel walk: and at the corner of the area is a convenient houſe of office.——Alſo, to be ſold along with the premiſſes, a Coach-houſe lying in St Mary's wynd, of 19 by 18 feet.

The title-deeds will be ſhown by William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, who is impowered to conclude a private bargain. The houſe may be ſeen on Thurſday next, and every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday thereafter, from eleven o'clock forenoon till two o'clock afternoon, until the day of ſale.

On Monday the 6th Auguſt, will begin to be ſold by auction, the FURNITURE in ſaid dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of a great variety of articles of the very beſt quality, and the ſale will continue until the whole is diſpoſed of.

For LONDON,

The LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith harbour, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with, at 'Change hours, at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, or at his houſe, head of Queen-ſtreet, Leith.

N. B. The above ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

COCOA NUT DUTY.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, JULY 25. 1781.

BY an act of Parliament lately paſſed, it is enacted, "That all and every dealer in or ſeller of coffee, tea, cocoa-nuts or chocolate, and all and every other perſon and perſons whatſoever, who, in truſt for them, or for the uſe, benefit, or account of them, or any or either of them, ſhall have in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, in any place whatſoever, upon the 5th day of July 1781, any parcel or quantity of COCOA NUTS, ſhall, on that day, or within ten days next enſuing, give a true and particular account thereof in writing, at the next office of Exciſe, within the limits of which he, ſhe, or they ſhall then reſpectively inhabit; upon pain to forfeit the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS for every ſuch offence, and alſo the cocoa nuts, of which no account ſhall have been given, which ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of Exciſe, and within three months afterwards ſhall pay down the duties by that act payable for ſuch cocoa nuts (being at the rate of 1 s. 6 d. per lib. with 10 per cent. on the amount thereof) to the proper officer for receiving the ſame, on pain of forfeiting double the ſum of the duty which ſhould have been ſo paid, as aforeſaid."—It is alſo enacted, "That if any ſuch dealer, or other perſon poſſeſſed of any Cocoa Nuts in truſt, or the uſe of a dealer, &c. ſhall refuſe to permit or ſuffer the officers for the inland duties upon Coffee and Tea, upon requeſt, in the day time, to enter into any dwelling-houſe, or place belonging to any ſuch dealer, and to take account by weighing, or otherwiſe, as ſhall beſt aſcertain the true quantity thereof, or ſhall refuſe to aſſiſt the ſaid officers in weighing the ſaid Cocoa Nuts ſtock in hand, or ſhall oppoſe, obſtruct, or hinder any officer for the ſaid inland duties in the due execution of the powers by that act given, he, ſhe, or they ſhall reſpectively forfeit TWENTY POUNDS for every ſuch offence: And if any dealer, or other perſon, having in his, her, or their cuſtody or poſſeſſion, any Cocoa Nuts chargeable by that act with the duties as ſtock in hand, ſhall clandeſtinely remove, or carry away, or cauſe or ſuffer to be removed, or carried away, the ſame, or any part thereof, before the duties ſhall have been charged thereon, or ſhall fraudulently conceal or hide, or cauſe or ſuffer to be concealed or hid, or ſhall not produce to the inſpection of the officer for the ſaid duties all ſuch Cocoa Nuts; that then, and in every ſuch caſe, every perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and loſe the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS, and alſo all the Cocoa Nuts ſo clandeſtinely removed, or carried away, or fraudulently concealed or hid, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer for the inland duties; and the perſon in whoſe cuſtody ſuch Cocoa Nuts ſhall be found, who ſhall not, before the diſcovery thereof, give notice at the next office of Exciſe of the quantity of Cocoa Nuts ſo in his or her cuſtody, ſhall alſo forfeit and loſe the ſum of TWENTY SHILLINGS for every pound weight of ſuch Cocoa Nuts."

The COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE have thought it proper to give this public NOTICE of the foregoing clauſes of the late act of Parliament "for repealing the duties payable upon Chocolate made in *Great Britain*," &c. that all concerned may duly comply therewith, and thereby avoid thoſe PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will be incurred by their neglect or refuſal.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

Salmon Fiſhings at Stirling to Let.

UPON Saturday the firſt day of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Town-Council Room of Stirling, there will be LET, by way of public roup, for three years after Martinmas next, old ſtyle, that is, for the uſual fiſhing ſeaſons during theſe years,

The Whole SALMON FISHINGS upon the Rivers of FORTH and TEATH, from the ſhore of Stirling to the Kiln-end of Greenock, excepting only the Queenſhaugh-boat, and the Boat and Cruives belonging to Craigforth.

The preſent yearly rent of the premiſes is only L. 275 : 18 : 8 ſterling; and, for the encouragement of bidders, they will be entered at that ſum.

The articles and conditions of ſet may be ſeen at the Town Clerk's Offices.

At the ſame time the LONGRACK and TAYLORTOUN FISHINGS on the River FORTH, belonging to Allan's Mortification in Stirling, will alſo be Let for the enſuing three years.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE,

on the north-weſt corner of St Andrew's Square, lately poſſeſſed by Lord Binning, with the Coach-houſes, Stable, and pertinents thereto belonging.

The houſe conſiſts of a houſekeeper's room, butler's room, and ſervants hall, in the ſunk ſtorey; with a large kitchen, larder, and waſh-houſe adjoining thereto;—a dining-room, and parlour fitted up for library, in the firſt floor;—a drawing-room, and large bed-room, in the ſecond floor;—three bed-chambers in the third floor;—and three fire-rooms, with a lumber garret, in the attic ſtorey.——Several of the rooms have large light cloſets; and there are two cellars within the houſe fitted up with catacombs, beſides three vaulted cellars below the pavement, oppoſite to the front of the houſe.

The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the premiſſes.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a bargain, and to whom thoſe inclining to purchaſe may apply.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatiſm, Nervous Complaints, &c.

SPILSBURY's DROPS,

Remarkable for curing by a few Bottles,

Prepared at his Diſpenſary, Mount-Row, Weſtminſter Bridge, Surrey.

An EXTRACT from Meſſ. Simmons and Kirby's Kentiſh Gazette, July 7. 1781.

☞ Every additional proof of the efficacy of a medicine may be conſidered as a matter of conſolation to the afflicted. We have now before us a letter from a reſpectable perſon, an inhabitant of a principal town in this county, to the proprietor, of which the following is an extract:

SIR,

I AM compelled by gratitude, as well as by inclination, to pay you that tribute which is due to your great merit.—My wife, in the beginning of laſt ſummer, had a ſcorbutic leproſy, and applied to our apothecary, who ordered her a diet-drink, which ſhe took a conſiderable time, but without its deſired effect. But on hearing of your Drops, determined to give them fair trial: They had a moſt aſtoniſhing effect. The palm of the left hand was an entire ſore, covered like the bark of a tree, and producing very offenſive matter. The right hand was beginning with the ſame ſymptoms; the head was likewiſe covered with a ſcurf. In taking your Drops three months, not the leaſt traces were to be ſeen.

Any perſon deſirous of further information, may receive it at the Printing Office, where the original letter may be ſeen.

The Drops are packed in bottles of 4 s. 7 s. and one Guinea, with folio bills, *&c.* Alſo the Proprietor's Treatiſe on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, of which the Reviews are laviſh in praiſe thereof, may be had, price 2 s. 6 d. octavo, or a peruſal gratis. It contains the particulars of Seventy Cures.

Sold by Mr CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookſeller, Edinburgh.

Alexander Thomſon, Aberdeen.
W. Sharp, Inverneſs.
F. Gillies, Perth.
E. Wilſon, Dumfries.
C. Elliot, Kelſo.
James Duncan, Glaſgow.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe here, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of Auguſt 1781, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

A Dwelling-Houſe, Cellar, Garden, and about

two acres of Ground at DALRY, in the neighbourhood of the city of Edinburgh, belonging to, and lately occupied by Mr David Orme writer in Edinburgh. Theſe ſubjects are all incloſed, the ground well adapted for being laid out as a garden; and the whole are held of a ſubject-ſuperior for payment of 5 s. 7 d. 4-12ths ſterling of feu-duty, and a duplicand at the entry of each heir or ſingular ſucceſſor; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, are to be ſet up at 150 l. ſterling.

AS ALSO,

That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of a Tenement of land on the weſt ſide, and near the middle of Blackfriar's Wynd, conſiſting of a dining-room, three bed-chambers, and a kitchen, with a pantry, cloſets, cellar, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid David Orme; to be expoſed at 120 l. ſterling.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are in the hands of George Andrew writer in Edinburgh; and ſuch as intend to become purchaſers of either of theſe ſubjects, and are deſirous of further information reſpecting them, are requeſted to apply to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Andrew.

LANDS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, upon Wedneſday the firſt day of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock forenoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

The Lands of CRAIGHOUSE, the property of Lord Covington, lying in the pariſh of St Cuthberts or Weſt Kirk, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

Theſe lands are ſituated upon an eminence, about one mile and a half weſt of Edinburgh, and commands the proſpect of one of the moſt beautiful landſkips this country affords; the town and caſtle of Edinburgh, the frith of Forth, and all the interjected grounds, a great part of Weſt Lothian, the coaſt of Fife, Muſſelburgh bay, Inchkeith, the coaſt of Eaſt Lothian, North Berwick Law, and the Baſs. The lands meaſure between 50 and 51 Scots acres, all incloſed with a ſtone-wall, and ſubdivided into eight different incloſures by hedges and rows of trees, all in a good thriving condition, Many of the trees are full grown; others of different ages and growths. The garden, orchard, and bowling-green, occupy about two acres. The garden and orchard are planted with fruit-trees, wall-trees, and ſtandards of the beſt kind, all in good condition. The manſion-houſe and offices are all in good order, except one of the ſtables, which will require ſome repair. There is a good pigeon-houſe on the ground, and water brought into the back court by a lead-pipe.

The premiſſes may be ſeen any day between and the day of roup, betwixt the hours of eleven in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.—The articles of roup will be lodged in the hands of William Finlayſon writer in Edinburgh, who will treat with any perſon willing to purchaſe by private bargain between and the day of roup.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 3d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Town and Lands of KIRKTOWN EARL STRATHDIGHTY, with the manor-place and pertinents, and teinds of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Mains, and ſheriffdom of Forfar, which belonged to the deceaſed George Pilmor of Kirkton, merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s. 1 d. 7-12ths ſterling; and the proven value, at 22 years purchaſe, is 3607 l. 10 d. 10-12ths.

The lands hold feu of a ſubject for payment of 5 s. 6 d. 8-12ths ſterling of feu-duty.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion; and farther information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the ſignet.

ADJOURNED
JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickſhire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on Thurſday the 9th day of Auguſt 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Wood of Leetſide, in the following Lots:

LOT I.

The Lands and Eſtate of Whitſom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united pariſhes of Whitſom and Hiltown, as preſently poſſeſſed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickſon, with the teinds, houſes, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is - -		L. 348	8 9
DEDUCTIONS.			
Miniſters ſtipend,	L. 8 13 10		
Schoolmaſter's ſalary,	0 9 4 9-12ths		
Feu-duties,	2 1 1 6-12ths		
		11	4 4 3-12ths
		L. 337	4 4 9-12ths

N. B. Theſe lands were formerly advertiſed to be ſet up at 7099 l. 1 s. 5 d. 3-12ths ſterling, being 21 years purchaſe of the free rent; but as Mr Home of Wedderburn has now obtained a decreet of declarator of the right of ſuperiority of the eight huſbandlands of Whitſom, part of this lot, and which formerly were underſtood to be held of the Crown, the whole of this lot will now be ſet up at 20 years purchaſe, being 6744 l. 7 s. 11 d.

The lands in this lot conſiſt of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, Engliſh meaſure. The ſoil is remarkably fine. The whole eſtate is well incloſed with ditches and hedges, which are in the very beſt order and condition; the incloſures are large, well laid out, and amply ſupplied with water; the ſituation is good and convenient, being within ſix Engliſh miles of Dunſe, ſeven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The ſtraw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The houſe and ſtables are good, and covered with Eaſdale ſlates; the barns, ſhades, and other out-houſes, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houſes and fences on the eſtate in good and ſufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardſon.

The yearly rent is - - -		L. 36	0 0
Deductions,			
Miniſter's ſtipend - -	L. 0 2 10		
Schoolmaſter's ſalary - -	0 4 1		
Blanch duties - -	0 0 1½		
	0	7	0½
Total free rent - -	L. 35	12	11½

Upſet-price, at 21 years purchaſe, is - - L. 748 12 1½

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, Engliſh meaſure. They lie about a mile eaſt from the lands in lot 1ſt. are divided into two incloſures, both well ſupplied with water, and every way fencible. The ſtraw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houſes and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, with the progreſs of writs, and a plan of the eſtate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the ſignet; and copies of the articles are alſo to be ſeen in the hands of James Lorain, ſheriff-clerk of Berwick-ſhire.

THE MEDICINE

For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Eſq; of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, and his Nephews Meſſrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,

Is (by appointment)

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

At 5 s. 3 d. each Doſe, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requeſted to obſerve, That this Medicine is ſold no where elſe in Edinburgh; and that each packet is ſealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and ſigned by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is uſed, is of the moſt alarming nature, and ſerious in its conſequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic muſt be obvious; and therefore every perſon having occaſion for it is requeſted to be particular in obſerving that each packet is ſealed and ſigned as above mentioned, as the ſureſt means to avoid being impoſed on by ſpurious preparations.

This Medicine having been firſt diſcovered for the ſake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted ſucceſs for near a century, ſeveral perſons were deſirous of giving it to ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their requeſt, a ſimilar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5 s. 3 d. *the doſe, with proper directions.*

Of GEO. REID *may alſo be had,*

The following MEDICINES, invented by the late Sir JOHN HILL:

I.

PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY.

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c. ſo frequent at this Seaſon.

THE experience of near thirty years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3 s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary. It is particularly recommended at this ſeaſon, as it cures a common cold in a few hours; and, if it be in the power of medicine to ſtop the ravage of that cruel diſeaſe the Conſumption, which cuts off ſuch numbers of our youth, this Balſam will effect it.

1. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

2. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD, Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill-cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſantand effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE of RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe, and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon bring-down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT of FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE of AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE of SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT of HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE of SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE of VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual for the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 2 s the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for PILES; a medicine which regulates their diſcharges; prevents them being obſtructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the flow, and preſerves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the Juice of the Creeping Sow Thiſtle, with uſeful additions, of perſons, ſome in a condition thought beyond cure by very many, and has cured multitudes practitioners.

whom alſo may be had,

ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.—— FREEMAN's B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.

Edinburgh PHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10 s. 6 d. bottle.

CHLOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

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